

Product datasheet

Mouse Robo2 peptide ab75013

Overview

Product name Mouse Robo2 peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab75013** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Purity 70 - 90% by HPLC.

Form Liquid

Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

General Info

Function Receptor for SLIT2, and probably SLIT1, which are thought to act as molecular guidance cue in

cellular migration, including axonal navigation at the ventral midline of the neural tube and projection of axons to different regions during neuronal development.

Involvement in disease

Defects in ROBO2 are the cause of vesicoureteral reflux type 2 (VUR2) [MIM:610878]. VUR is a complex, genetically heterogeneous developmental disorder characterized by the retrograde flow of urine from the bladder into the ureter and is associated with reflux nephropathy, the cause of 15% of end-stage renal disease in children and young adults.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving ROBO2 is a cause of multiple congenital abnormalities, including severe bilateral VUR with ureterovesical junction defects. Translocation t(Y;3)(p11;p12) with PCDH11Y. This translocation disrupts ROBO2 and produces dominant-negative ROBO2 proteins that abrogate SLIT-ROBO signaling in vitro.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. ROBO family.

Contains 3 fibronectin type-III domains.

Contains 5 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Cellular localization

Membrane.

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